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J. H. KIRKHAM,
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OS AND CUSTOMERS,
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J. J. BIGGS.
1850. 8 46t

w Goods!

EMBER, 1850.

Scott & White,

nd Retail Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
St., Petersburg, Va.
to announce to our friends and
hat we are now in possession of

FANCY DRY GOODS,
assortment of the most fashiona-
and Domestic Fabrics, suited to
r Trade.
olicit an examination of our as-
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and commodious. In it will be
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BLES, SCOTT & WHITE.
77

E PAINTING.

ed having purchased JERRY,
an excellent and skilful
tse Painter,
that he will hire him out by the
l terms. Persons desiring his
apply to Mills H. Brown, in
subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake.
CALVIN J. ROGERS.
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BLAKE'S
Fire Proof Paint.

gular substance, in a few months
to *Slate or Stone,* forming a
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of Fire and Weather. It has
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P. F. PESCUD.
97

RY HARRISS,
AND MATTRESS MAKER.
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es of all kinds—including the
UCK AND COTTON MATTRESS,
a perfect luxury, either in Sum-
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GES, EASY CHAIRS,
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OMASTOWN LIME,
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R TUCKER & SON.
1850. 97

THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1851. NO. 33.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Tarborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	3
" " Macon	97 "	5
" " Montgomery	116 "	6
" " Mobile	138 "	7
" " New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE, NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York ½ per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelp'a ½ " " "
" " " Baltimore ½ " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850.

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91. Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

REMARKS OF
MR HAUGHTON,
Delivered in the Senate, on Secession, &c.

MR. SPEAKER:—It is with unaffected embarrassment that I rise to address the Senate—first, because it is my misfortune to be opposed to the distinguished Senator from Pasquotank, (Mr. Shepard,) whom I have had the pleasure to know longer than any Senator on this floor, and whose able efforts as a candidate for Congress in the Edenton District, are among the pleasant recollections of my boyhood. Again, the vast importance of the subject, upon which we are called to deliberate: for, sir, in it is involved to some extent the preservation or dissolution of this Union, aye, sir, I will still say, this *glorious Union.*

One of the resolutions of the Senator from Pasquotank (Mr. Shepard,) and also of the minority of the Committee asserts the right of a State to secede from the Union. This I deny *toto cælo,* and shall endeavor to demonstrate that it has no resting place in the Constitution or theory of our Government. I shall endeavor to show this by comparing and contrasting certain portions of the Articles of Confederation with the Constitution of the United States.

The 2d Art. of the Confederation, declares that *each* State *retains* its *sovereignty,* freedom, and independence.

Art. 3, of the Confederation, the said States hereby *severally* enter into a firm *league* of friendship with each other, &c., binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, *or any* of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretence whatever.

Art. 4, sec. 2, provides, that if any person guilty of or charged with *treason,* &c., in any State shall flee, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of the Governor of *the State* from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having *jurisdiction* of his office.

Art. 5, sec. 3, each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, &c.

Art. 5, sec. 4, in determining questions in the U. S. in Congress assembled, *each* State shall have *one* vote.

The preamble to the Constitution declares that we, the people of the U. S., in order to form a more *perfect union,* &c., do ordain, &c., this *Constitution* for the U. S. of America.

Sec. 3, Art. 3, of Constitution provides that *treason* against the U. S. shall consist only in levying war against them, &c. And that Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treasen.

Art. 1, sec. 8, the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, &c., to pay the *debts* and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the U. S., and all duties and imports, &c., shall be uniform throughout the U. S.

Art. 1, sec. 1. All legislative power here granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the U. S. which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

These articles of confederation were by the united voice of the States pronounced inefficient and utterly incompetent for the purposes of Union. This is the sentiment that runs through all the resolves of the several States just before the adoption of the Constitution. One of the resolutions of the Legislature of New York declares, that the present system (Articles of Confederation) of these States exposes the common cause to a precarious issue, &c, and that it is the natural tendency of the *weakness* and *disorder* in our national measures, to spread distrust among the people And again, "that in the opinion of this Legislature, the *radical* source of most of our embarrassments, is the want of sufficient power in Congress, to effectuate that ready and perfect co operation of the different States," &c.

The Congress of the Confederation on the 21st February, 1787, declared that they entirely coincided in opinion with the Commissioners (to whom the subject had been referred) from New York, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as to the *inefficiency* of the Federal Government and the necessity of devising such further provisions as shall render the same *adequate to the exigencies of the Union.*

In the next place, Mr Speaker, I invite the particular attention of the Senate to the opinions expressed by members of the different State Conventions, to whom was referred the question of the ratification or rejection of the Constitution. I will commence with our own. In the Convention that sat in Hillsboro' in 1788, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell insisted that the Convention that formed the Constitution had exceeded its powers, in using the phrase "we the people," in the preamble; to which Gen. Davie, who had been a member of that Convention, replied, "that the observation of the reverend gentleman is grounded, I suppose, on a supposition that the Federal Convention exceeded their powers. This objection has been industriously circulated. As I had the honor, sir, to be a member of the Convention, it may be expected I would answer an objection personal in its nature, &c. After *repeated* and *decisive* proofs of the *total inefficiency* of our General Government, the States deputed the members of the Convention to revise and *strengthen* it. And permit me to call to your consideration, that whatever form of confederate government they might devise, or whatever powers they might propose to give this *new* government, no part of it was binding until the whole Constitution had received the solemn assent of the people. What was the object of our mission? To decide upon the most effectual means of removing the *defects* of our federal Union."

Concluded to-morrow.

SPEECH OF MR. WILEY,

ON THE "BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

CONCLUDED.

In Philadelphia, where they have an admirable system of free schools doing an incalculable amount of good, the average *per* scholar of the sum distributed is a little over six dollars; and in these schools, with this sum, where the cost of living is at least three times as great as it is in the country, in this latitude, the students are thoroughly taught in all the branches of an English education, and in most of the practical and useful sciences.—In some of the Northern States the sum does not average more than five dollars; and with this is educated a race of men and women who out-wit us in every thing, who supply us with all the fabrics that we use, and who are our engineers, our miners, our geographers, and historians, our mathematicians and astronomers.

The salaries paid to the teachers of our free schools have been characterize as pitiful; and we are told that no one fit to teach will engage for such paltry sums. The teachers get, Mr. Speaker, about fifteen dollars *per* month, sometimes more—a sum which, I acknowledge, is very inconsiderable compared with the income of eminent Attorneys, owners of factories and extensive planters; but it would be a matter of vast importance to three fifths, aye to three fourths of the respectable men and women of North Carolina.

We cannot all be great lawyers and doctors—but a small portion of us are born to rich inheritances; and three fifths of the men and women of N. Carolina toil at occupations more laborious than that of the school master and for much less than fifteen dollars *per* month.

We may not now be able to get first-rate teachers for such salaries; but as the masses become educated poor young men and poor young women will become our teachers and we will be most abundantly supplied. A great many boys, with dispositions as liberal as ours, now follow the plow and handle the axe for less than half of fifteen dollars *per* month; and many thousand girls whose veins are crimsoned with blood as rich as that which mantles the cheeks of the proudest legislator, and whose hearts are as pure, whose instincts as refined as those of our fairest belles, have to toil at the loom, to delve and drudge in the open fields for less than one third of fifteen dollars *per* month. Many of these have already been rescued from their hard condition by our free-schools; have been well instructed at them, and are glad to make forty-five dollars in three months in a manner more lady-like, more suitable to the tenderness and delicacy of the female constitution than are the occupations by which they were making but forty in the year. With this forty-five they are enabled to go awhile at higher and better schools; then they teach another three months and again return to the dearer Seminary or Academy, thus learning others and accomplishing themselves.

Those, sir, who understand the wants and the interests of the people will know that this is a trure picture; they know that this is beginning to be the practical operation of our own system of free-schools and that in a short time the competition for the charge of the schools will be very great, even at a salary of fifteen dollars *per* month.

In Massachusetts where all classes are educated and all occupations crowded their teachers generally do not average more than fifteen dollars *per* month, as the report which I hold in my hand will show; and yet for this sum they employ the most shining talents and the most varied and thorough accomlishment.

Mr. Speaker it may be too late in the day to speak of the general importance of our free schools; and I must confess sir, that I feel awkward in making the attempt.

But I have heard expressions in this Hall that I feel bound to notice—general and sweeping charges which must not go unanswered. Our system has been denounced as a humbug; and we have been told that it is better to give up our literary fund and apply it to other purposes.

Suppose, sir, it were given back to the Treasury; what would we do with it? Would we not be in the condition of the man who won an elephant at a raffle? Could we dispose of our money? Ten thousand plans would be proposed, and all of them bitterly opposed—a thousand clashing interests would call loudly for appropriations—sectional feuds and sectional animosities would be roused to a fierce intensity and these halls would be disgraced by scenes of strife that would split our State into baneful factions and tell with lasting injury upon every industrial and every liberal pursuit. The moral effect, too, would be equally disastrous; and North Carolina would be justly entitled to the derision of the world I can never consent to this retrograde movement; as long as I am honored with a seat in this Assembly I will fight against such a policy.

We are, Mr. Speaker, the most ignorant State in the Union, and are we not just as far behind in every kind of improvement?

But, Mr. Speaker, when I say N. Carolina is the most ignorant State in the Union I ought to explain why she is so; and for this purpose and to do her justice, I must beg the indulgence of the House while I make a short digression. The State was colonized in an age of bigotry, and it was settled by those who could not endure the fashionable "conformity" of the times. Other States were colonized by fugitives from pursecution; but these fugitives had cherished creeds and they came to the American shores to enjoy their creeds and to force others to embrace them. Every one believed himself right and all others wrong; and it was charity to reclaim the erring by force and to destroy those who were in a state of utter reprobation. It was an age of fierce theological controversy and of wild political speculations; and the schools and seats of leaning were nurseries of bigotry and intolerance. The witch doctors, the jesuits, and the bigots of Oxford and Cambridge throw a discredit on literature in the estimation of some; and those were the select few, the un-lineal progeny who wished to attend to their own affairs in their own way. In the language of Mr. Bancroft, the historian of the U. States, these were the freest of the free; and we have his authority for saying they took up their abode in N. Carolina. These simple people, differing from all the propagandists of the age, desired simply to be let alone, to be left to follow nature and their own consciences; and before they came here were like travellers lost at midnight, in mountain passes, bewildered by the glare of a thousand glancing torches and the bawling of as many wrangling guides. To escape from the uncertain and flickering lights of jarring creeds and of fighting sectaries they fled in search of a land where nature shone with unelouded light; and they found it in this sequestered and even now not much frequented region.

Learning and bigotry were with them synonymous terms; and as might be supposed, they made no efforts to promote education. The subject was totally neglected; and that stupendous failure, the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, the emanation of genius perverted by Art, following and oppressing them in their exile, brought a still farther scandal on Literature. For a long time there was not an incorporated public school in the Province; and the ignorance of the inhabitants became proverbial. A palpable effect of this was the slow advance which they made in the arts and comforts of life; and yet they are as moral, and as industrious as any people on earth.

About forty years ago, the Editor of the Raleigh Star sent out circular letters to all the Counties in the State, asking for information of various kinds, and among other things, concerning the progress of popular education. Eight or ten answers were returned, and are still preserved; and I observe that they all complain of the general prevalence of ignorance, most of them intimating the number of illiterate people at one-third of the whole population.

In 1840, we had made some advance—the census returns of that year show that there were fifty six thousand six hundred and nine white people over twenty-one years of age who could not read and write; and the total white population over 20 years old, two hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eighteen At that time, therefore, a little over one fourth of the adult white population could not read and write. The same returns show that there were at school in the State—including those at colleges and academies, nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-three students; and that the whole number of white children over five years old and under twenty, was one hundred and eighty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-five.

Shortly after that time our Free Schools began to operate; and though, for the want of just such an officer as my bill provides for, we have no authorized statistics of their effects, and though they had, necessarily, to contend with many difficulties, I am enabled to assert that they have vastly diminished the ratio of illiterate children.

I am confident that not less than forty thousand children now attend our schools every year; and I am equally confident that the number annually increases more rapidly than the population. Indeed, sir, many of the new recruits who swell each year, the number engaged in seeking an education at the common fountain, come from the ranks of those verging towards twenty; and as I know from actual observation, not a few are above that age, and some even advanced in life and accompanied by their own children! Sir, contemplate this picture for a moment. These schools have been open some seven or eight years, and they have not diminished the number at academies and colleges, which from tolerably correct data, I can safely estimate at not less than five thousand; and in that time they have shed on thirty thousand darkened souls, the invigorating and healthful light of knowledge.

Three thousand school houses have sprung up in desert places and are now humming with embryo poets, historians, statesmen, philosphers and sons and daughters of Progress; and among the increasing throngs that seek these sacred postals of Light, come cautious age, and glowing manhood, mingled with airy youth and simple-hearted innocence.

Each one who returns "healed of his infirmity," sends at least two others in his place; and before the census-taker shall have started upon his third tour after the first opening of these schools, fashion and public opinion will have declared in their favor, and from Macon to Carrituck there will be found no secure resting place for ignorance.

Mr. Speaker, I make my deductions from *facts*, and facts which I have hunted up for myself. But, sir, how many know these facts? How many, even of our professed philanthropists, take the pains, the tedious and expensive pains to ascertain them?

They are facts; and yet so totally ignorant are we of them that intelligent men can boldly, in this hall, assert our system to be a humbug: quacks and demagogues can attack it with impunity elsewhere, and the enemies of education be listened to and tolerated and sometimes applauded, when they talk of taking away the fund altogether.—This last party is increasing through our ignorance of the operations of our own laws; ambitious interests have fixed covetous eyes upon the school monies, and their hope to clutch them, daily increases. Everybody is proposing changes—legislators make random changes and get random information from local orators; and such a clashing of views, such a variety of propositions was never heard on any subject before. All this can be easily prevented by my bill; the mouths of the enemies of the system can be stopped, and legislators can think and look and act for themselves. The reports of our Superintendent would also vindicate our State before the world; and his reports and his statistics, showing each County what its neighbor was doing, would be certain to create an honorable rivalry among them, and would stimulate friends of education throughout the State. At present this great and leading interest of education is without a head and without a tongue; its voice cannot be heard in these Halls nor over the Commonwealth, while enemies tinkers, and injudicious friends are bringing it into contempt at home and ridicule abroad. For myself, I can say that in the vicissitudes of a life not long, but somewhat chequered, it has been my fortune to have seen a good deal of North Carolina; I have had a taste of all conditions of society, and been a tolerably close observer of the condition, wants, feelings and progress of the common people, the laboring classes who form the great staple of humanity in every State. I have found that light is breaking in upon them; and that they are beginning to appreciate our Free School system which is invading all the strong-holds of ignorance, slowly but surely cutting off its out-posts, beating up its quarters and shaking the very foundations or its ancient power.

This is the true picture which this humbug of heated fancies presents to the careful spectator who takes his observations on the proper level; but perhaps there are some who believe that the book of knowledge should be a sealed book to the million.—I have heard such opinions expressed, even by politicians; to combat them is not now my province. I can only say, in answer to those who may *think* so, that in all my observations of human life, I have found health, comfort and intelligence dwelling together; and I have found, in looking into the history of North Carolina, that the education and the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the people have kept even pace with each other.

We have always had an educated class in the State. Our lawyers are as learned as any in the Union, our physicians are skilful, and though the fanatics of Ohio have kindly volunteered to instruct us on religious topics, I have always believed, that from the intelligence and piety of our ministers we needed no missionary aid from Ohio, Massachusetts or any where else. Our statesmen too are astute in political lore, and can scatter on the wings of the wind as long speeches and as learned speeches, with as many well-turned periods and rumbling sounds, as any other professors of sound or authors of words: but what have they all done for the State? They have enabled us to sit and legislate in a magnificent capitol; but what is the view from these porticos, and what do we see as we travel hither? Wasted fields and decaying tenements—long stretches of silent desolation, with here and there a tottering barn and a rudely cultivated farm.—And this in an age of bustle and life and activity—this at a time when steam is thundering round all our borders, and human life, beyond the confines of the State, is wearing its holyday apparel and sporting gaily with ten thousand inventions. And this is among a people, proverbial over all the earth for honesty, industry and sobriety—among a people whose character contains all the elements that can dignify, and adorn human nature. And this, at such an age, among such a people, in a land where nature has been prodigal of her gifts, a land of bright skies and temperate airs, of high mountains and rushing torrents and wide plains, fertile as the alluvial soil of Egypt!

Nature, Mr. Speaker, has been extremely kind to us; like a provident parent, she has so placed her resources that we cannot reach them until we are in a condition to enjoy them wisely. They who can gather wealth without industry or ingenuity, soon wallow in beastly indulgence; their finer sensibilities are blunted, their minds contract and their hearts grow to rottenness In such States, idleness, ignorance and debauchery inevitable supervene; then misrule, corruption and anarchy, while

"Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay."

We are seated in a pleasant country of varied charms and vast resources; but we cannot reach its wealth except by a healthful and invigorating activity of mind and body.

Let the light of science shine upon the miner and it will soon guide him to the treasures of gold and silver and iron and precious stones with which nature has most beautifully supplied our earth; let it illumine the mechanic's shop and it will be a magic lamp to him, unfolding a thousand useful secrets of which he had never dreamed—let it shed its beams upon the plough-man's track and the rich globe will sparkle with beauties that he had never seen before.

Wash the scales from the eyes of those who interrogate nature for the general good—strike from the lusty arms of labour the fetters of ignorance and the din of its giant blows will soon wake the slumbering echoes of our silent hills and vales.

Let the laborer as well as the politician be educated, and our ships and fields and farms will then take rank with our sermons and our speeches. Mr. Speaker, you have doubtless seen magicians taking any amount of stores from a charmed bag of plenty which appeared to be empty: the free school houses, the dingy log houses that excite the ridicule of those who learned high philosophy "in marble halls," are filled with untold treasures if we but knew how to draw them out. From them can spread out webs of iron roads that would carry new life and vigor through all the palsied limbs of the body politic; from them flow out refreshing streams that would bathe the naked and dreary land, with verdure, beauty and gladness! Mr. Speaker I fear that I will weary the House; I have not exhausted my notes but I rose not to make a Speech for "Bunkum," but to carry my Bill through the House. I feel a hope that members are satisfied; if they are not, I am here ready to answer any fair questions and to meet any honest objections.

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 2d.

THE CONSTITUTION—THE RESULT.

We barely announced, on yesterday, the passage of the original bill, reported from the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, providing for the abrogation, by legislative enactment, of the property qualification for electors of the Senate. This is as we predicted; and it will be seen, by reference to the vote, which we subjoin, that a large majority, without distinction of party, sustained the proposition. It remains to be seen whether the constitutional majority in the Senate will concur in this action, and whether, in event of that concurrence, it will be sustained by the requisite majority in the next Legislature.

Our own individual sentiments have been too often made known, to be re-iterated here. We have deprecated the particular action that has been taken, as unlikely to close the door to the future agitation of the many other questions of Constitutional Reform that have been mooted among us. Our opinions on this point have but been confirmed and strengthened by the occurrences of the past few days, and particularly by the scenes that transpired, immediately preceding the passage of the Bill. Still we say—if it be impossible to have the test-question of "Convention," as to all questions of Reform, submbitted to the People, *better this effort* to take the farther agitation of Free Suffrage out of the power of demagogues, than no action on the premises at all. It *may* prove successful.

Those who voted in favor of the original Bill were:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, A. H. Caldwell, Cockeram, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Douthit, Durham, Erwin, Flemming, Flynt, Fonville, A. G. Foster, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, Herring, J. H. Hill, S. P. Hill, W. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, A. J. Leach, J. M. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Pigot, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, R. M. Saunders, E. D. Saunderson, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead and Winston—89.

Those who voted in the negative were:

NOES—Messrs. Amis, Barnes, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Eure, Foard, Foster, Kelly, Locke, Maultsby, McKoy, McCleese, Parham, Poole, Rayner, Russell, Simmons, Thornburgh, Walton, Wiggins—24.

The following was the vote upon the motion to *strike out*, and insert Mr. Foster's Bill, providing, in the event of approval by the People, for an unrestricted Convention:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Flemming, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Hackney, G. W. Hayes, Jno. Hayes, J. H. Hill, Holland, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Maultsby, E. McKay, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams —14.

NAYS—Messrs. Avery, Barco, D. A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cherry, Cockerham, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Flynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, T. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnson, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McCleese, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, T. J. Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, Saunderson, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—70.

There is one circumstance connected with the agitation of this question in the House of Commons, to which we beg to invite the serious attention of the People. Before the final vote was taken on the original Bill, Mr. Wiley moved an amendment, simply providing that it be submitted to the People of North Carolina to say, whether they desire a Convention to amend the Constitution—said Convention to be elected on the *Federal* basis. We appeal to the following list of Ayes and Noes, to show, how the boasted lovers of the "dear people," without regard to section, voted against a proposition, involving no expense or no sacrifice of opinion, and plainly consulting the true spirit of our institutions, while every Whig in the House, with one or two exceptions, vindicated, by their recorded votes, the sacred cause of popular rights.

The Democracy may not have had the cue *then*, but they got their reward the next day, in the virtual approval by their newly inaugurated Governor, when he commended all amendments to the original Bill to the guillotine.

Those who voted in favor of *striking out*, and inserting Mr. Wiley's amendment, were:

AYES—Adams, Amis, Barnes, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Eure, Flemming, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Hackney, G. W. Hayes, Jno. Hayes, J. H. Hill, Holland, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Maulsby, McKoy, McCleese, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams—48.

NOES—Avery, Barco, Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cockerham, Dickinson, Eaton, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring, S. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, T. D. McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, R. M. Saunders, E. D. Sanderson, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Stevenson, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—65.

THE INAUGUATION.

The Hon. David S. Reid was inaugurated, at 12 o'clock, yesterday, as Governor of North Carolina. He *read* his Inaugural Address, and we presume, therefore, it was prepared with great care. It will of course be published, and we shall copy it into this paper. In the mean time, our readers would like to hear at least the topics discussed.

After invoking the blessing of God upon his administration, and promising a faithful discharge of his duties, he took up the Slavery question.—The sentiments expressed in this part of his address, in the main, are unobjectionable; but there was a squinting at disunion occasionally, which did not seem altogether to harmonize with his professions of attachment to the Union. Of this, however, we can judge better when we see his printed address.

The next topic was Internal Improvement, and while the Govenor declared himself in favor of a *judicious* (that most provoking *equivoque*) system, he warned the Legislature against extravagant appropriations; and laid it down, as a sound maxim, that the Legislature in making appropriations, should provide the means for meeting the expenditure. He recommended no particular scheme, but left it to the Legislature to say what ought to be done.

The Common Schools. On this subject, he declared himself opposed to a change in the present mode of distributing the School fund. 4th, Equal Suffrage. Strongly recommended this, and hoped it would be kept seperate from any other question—was opposed to any change in the basis of representation, and was for adhering to the federal basis. Though those persons who favored this change were honest, they were laboring under mistaken views, and might bring into this State the unpleasant controversy now going on between the Northern and Southern sections of the Confederacy. 5th, The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace, by the people. This recommended to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

It may be doubted whether it was exactly proper, for the Governor elect to advise the Legislature, as he did, about matters pending before that body. But this we leave for those interested to decide.

Upon the whole, the Address was such a one, as might have been expected under the circumstances. We presume that the most ardent friend of the Governor elect will not pretend to claim for it any pretensions other than should belong to, what it may justly be called, a very ordinary document.

The intelligence from California is sad enough. The cholera had been making fearful ravages is the interior.

The cholera had been raging at Sacramento City for six weeks, previous to the 14th ult.—about 80 deaths a day. Four men were daily employed in digging graves, and at night thirteen corpses remained unburied. The population was 15,000, but now 'tis only 1,500, in consequence of the deaths and flight of the inhabitants. The cholera had arrived at San Francisco, and great fears were entertained. All business was stagnated.

☞ Owing to the late extraordinary weather, we have had no mail from the North since Monday.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice, since our last notice:

Wm. Black, Mecklenburg.
O. M. Lee, Sampson.
S. W. Davis, Richmond.
J. A. Bradshaw, Lexington.
Wm. Williams, Buncombe.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1st, 1851.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the same was referred, reported the following bills and recommended their passage, viz:

The Bill to repeal a part of the act of 1848 '49 Chapter 77, imposing a tax on the income of vessels; the Bill concerning the duties of Clerks; and the Bill to prohibit the right of Appeal in certain cases and extending the same in others. Ordered that said Bills be laid on the table.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the following Bills with sundry amendments, viz:

The Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company and the bill to amend an act, entitled an act to amend an act passed in 1833, entitled an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. All of which were ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. Bynum, a Bill making certain trespasses on land criminal, and indictable. Read 1st time and referred.

The following Bills were read third time and passed:

A Bill to regulate the pay of Jurors and Witnesses in the County of Craven.

A Bill to incorporate the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in this State.

A Bill to incorporate Mountain Lodge, No. 19 of I. O. O. F.

A Bill giving a name to the County town of Stokes and for other purposes.

A Bill to appoint Commissioners for the town of Wentworth.

A Bill to amend an act incorporating the McDowell and Yancy Turnpike Company.

A Bill to amend an act authorizing the Inspection of provisions.

A Bill to incorporate Rockingham Division No. 32 of the Sons of Temperance.

A Bill to incorporate Logan Lodge No. 121 of ancient York Masons, and

A Bill to incorporate the town of Murphy.

The following Bills and Resolutions were read 3rd time.

A Bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Ashville.

The Bill to incorporate the Ashville Division, No 15 of Sons of Temperance.

A Resolution in favor of Joseph Stanny and Nelly Stanny.

The bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Franklinsville, was read third time.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the Resolutions offered by Speaker Edwards, relative to the subject of Slavery, were ordered to be printed.

Received a message from the House, announcing that the hour had arrived for the inauguration of the Governor. The members of the Senate repaired to the House of Commons, and after the inauguration was concluded, returned to the Senate Chamber and were called to order by the Speaker.

Received a message from the House, proposing to add the practising Physicians of both Houses to the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a Medical Board in North Carolina. Agreed to, and the House informed thereof.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the resolution authorizing the Governor to furnish the Clerk and Master of Yancy county with a seal of office, was taken up on its second reading. On motion of Mr. Sloan it was amended by adding the Clerk and Master of Rutherford county, and passed.—The rules were suspended, and it was put upon its third reading, amended, on motion of Mr. Bogle, by adding the Clerk and Master of Alexander county, and passed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of New River, out of portions of Ashe and Wilkes, accompanied by a petition in relation to the same. Passed 1st reading and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Marshall, a bill to prevent the selling of spirituous liquors in the streets of Salem, with a petition on the same subject. Passed first reading, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Rayner, a bill to provide for the more thorough and efficient administration of the law in relation to Common Schools. Passed 1st reading, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Winston moved to take up the motion to re-consider the bill to provide relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands; which was agreed to. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was put upon its second reading and passed—ayes 56, nays 37.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the resolution in favor of Francis J. Prentiss, Sheriff of Craven county, was taken up and passed its second reading. The rules being suspended, it was read the 3d and last time and passed.

Mr. Montgomery presented a bill to establish the dividing line between the counties of Orange and Alamance. Passed 1st reading, and laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported adversely on the memorial of Candis Henry; the memorial of citizens of Stanly county, praying for the emancipation of Daniel, a slave; the memorial of citizens of Rockingham county, praying for the emancipation of Joe, a slave; and asked to be discharged from their further consideration—which was agreed to.

Also, the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Madison; and recommended its rejection. Read 2nd time and rejected.

Also, the bill to lay off and open a road from Church's Store in Wilkes County, to Phillips's in the County of Ashe; and recommended its passage.—Passed 2nd reading.

Also, the bill to connect a part of the County of Wilkes to the County of Alexander; and recommended its rejection. Laid on the table.

THE INAUGURATION.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House made preparation for receiving the Senators, and for proceeding to the inauguration of the Governor elect.

This ceremony concluded, and the Senators having retired,

On motion, the House adjourned.

LAMP OIL.

PURE Sperm and Common Lamp Oil just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Dec. 27th, 1850. 1

UNION HOTEL.
San Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been recently fitted up, in Pacific St., near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings; and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor.
San Francisco, Aug. 1850. 72 9w

Classical and Mathematical
SCHOOL.
Hillsborough, N. C

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th day of January, 1851, in the building lately used by that institution, under their own control and direction.

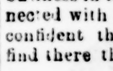
The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men thoroughly for the Sophomore class in College, or when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students, and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

Terms in the Classical and Mathematical department, $20; and in English $15 a session in advance
ALEX. WILSON
RALPH H. GRAVES.
Hill-boro', Dec., 21st, 1850. 103

☞ The Wilmington Chronicle, Watchman and Observer of Richmond, Va., insert 4 times and forward accounts.

FOR SALE OR RENT.



THE Subscriber has on hand, several second-handed Pianos, which he would sell low for *cash*, or rent by the month—They are in good repair, mostly modern style, with six Octaves. W. WHITAKER.
Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1850. 103

SUGARS.—
125 hhds fair to prime Sugars.
175 bbls clarified, crushed and powdered do.
75 boxes loaf Sugar, for sale by
PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS.
Petersburg, July 22 1850. 59

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of this date, for the issue of a new certificate for 21 shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns, dec'd in the stead of one lost.

Application will also be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at the expiration of three months, for the issue of a new Certificate for 10 shares of the Stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns dec'd, in the stead of one lost.

E. B. BURNS, Ad'm'r.
Dec. 20th, 1850. 103

PHOSGENE GAS AND BURNING FLUID.

A SUPPLY this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
December 26th, 1850. 1

Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid,
Or Gastric Juice.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, December 27th, 1850. 104

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
At No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimer,
Fancy Cassimeres—a good assortment,
Good and Common Vesting, Black Satin Vesting
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass,
Bed Blankets, various sizes and qualities,
White and Black Cotton Wadding,
Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and ½ Hose.
For sale low, by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 28th, 1850. 87

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on the 1st Monday of February, 1850. The academy is located 9 miles west of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within one mile of the Academy.

The trustees have secured the services of Jesse Smith, a Gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood—all of them having children of their own to educate, and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic	$5 per session
English Grammar and Geography,	$7 50 do
The higher branches of English,	$10 do
The Languages,	$12 50 do

Good board can be had in highly respectable Families at $5 per month. Any information with regard to said School may be had, by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River Post office, Granville County N. C.
December 4th, 1850. 99 wtd

F. MORRIS & CO.,
Managers of Lotteries.

PURCELL has the pleasure of presenting to his correspondents the following brilliant schemes for January, under the management of F. Morris & Co. sole contractors and managers.

All schemes of the Maryland Lotteries are examined and approved by the State Commissioners, and all drawings conducted under their personal superintendance.

Bonds to a heavy amount are deposited with the State Commissioners to secure the payment of all prizes

The many splendid prizes which have been sold and paid at sight by PURCELL in the last five years, has given his tickets a decided preference over all others. There is no scarcity of large prizes at his office, and to secure them it is only necessary to address orders to F. MORRIS & CO., Managers, or to
C. W. PURCELL.
Richmond, Va.

Grand Schemes for January.
$40,000, $19,000, 5 of $8,000.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 3, to be drawn January 4, 1851, at Baltimore. 78 Numbers, 12 drawn.

CAPITALS:			
1 of	$40,000	5 of	4000
1 of	19,109	8 of	2000
5 of	8,000	100 of	500

Tickets $12; Halves $6; Quarters $3.

$55,366, 40 of $5000.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class C, to be drawn on Saturday January 11th, 1851. 79 numbers, 12 drawn,

CAPITALS.			
1 of	$55,366	179 of	600
40 of	5,000	lowest 3 No. prize	

Tickets $15 Halves 7,50, Quarters 3,75.

$35,000, $15,000.

Susquehanna Lottery, Class 7, to be drawn on Wednesday, January 15th, 78 Numbers and 16 drawn.

CAPITALS.			
1 of	$35,000	1 of	3,608
1 of	15,000	20 of	1,000
1 of	7,500	20 of	005

Tickets $10, Halves 5, Quarters $2,50.

☞ Orders for Tickets in any of the Maryland Lotteries will meet the most prompt and confidential attention, if addressed to F. MORRIS & CO., Managers, or to C. W. PURCELL,
Richmond, Va.
December 27th, 1850. 104

BECKWITH'S ANTI-BILIOUS
PILLS.

THOSE who desire an article prepared of highly Anti-Bilious properties, without Mercury, will not be disappointed in the use of these valuable Pills.—None are genuine without the written signature of the proprietor. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, December 3rd, 1850. 97

Young Ladies Institute,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Rev. Professor Morgan Principal,

IS amply furnished for the reception and comfort of 30 boarding pupils, and for their instruction in all the studies of a liberal and ornamental education, at an expense of 130 to 200 dollars a year, ending in June. Circulars sent to applicants.
Nov. 11th, 1850. 1m 91

RANGERS NOTICE.

TAKEN up and entered on my Stray Book according to law, by Michael Walter living six miles north of the Court House of the County of Cabarrus and town of Concord, a stray horse of the following description: age supposed to be 12 or 13 years; color rather a chesnut sorrel; height 17 hands, shod round, with a roached mane. Said stray was appraised on the 22nd day of November, 1850, to the sum of $20. JOHN MEANS, Ranger.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 80 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.

4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.

A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,

CRAVATS, STOCKS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued rom this Office.

November 26th, 1850. ot

BANK OF THE STATE

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

C. DEWEY Cashier.

Raleigh Nov: 30th, 1850 td 97

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of all the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Pleasant Grove Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

North Carolina.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

NOTICE,

Is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned to the present Legislature, for relief on account of injuries sustained on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

MARY W. FULLER.

Dec. 21, 1850. 103

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds.	Bright and Dry	P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls	do do	N. O. do
6 do	Crushed	do
5 do	Clarified	do
4 do	Pulverized	do
1 Package best Loaf		do

Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,

Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,

Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,

Washing and Fancy Soaps,

Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,

A fine lot imported segars—different brands,

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City

GEORGE SEELEY,

Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, 6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,

Margaret, or the Pearl.

Scenes in a Clergyman's life,

Earnestness. H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)

do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

With a general assortment of

Dry Goods.	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 [illegible] 1850. 4t 96

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,

Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will hence-forward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

HOUSE PAINTING.

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY, well known as an excellent and skilful

House Painter,

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake.

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec. 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone*, forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steam boat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec. 3rd, 1850. 97

J. HENRY HARRISS,

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,

&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c

Raleigh, Nov. 5 1850. 89 tf

A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

November 29th, 1850. 97